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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE

YEAR

1939.

E.I.DAVIES, M.B.,B.S.(Lond).D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health,
Medical Superintendent to the
Council's Hospitals.

BARRY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

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Mrs.M.J.McQuade, Mrs E.Richards,
Mrs A.Robertson, Mrs S.J.Rowland,
Nurse Morgan and Mr.W.H.Cruise.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	...	E.I.Davies, M.B.,B.S.,(Lond).D.P.H.
Deputy " " " "	...	W.E.Thomas, M.B.,B.Ch.,D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon to M.&.C.W.	...	D.Cowin,M.B.,Ch.B.,L.D.S.,R.C.S.,
Surgeon Accident & Surgical Hospital		J.Glyn Bowen, M.B.,B.S.,F.R.C.S.(En)
Resident Surgical Officer " "		E.W.Kinsey M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.
House Surgeon " "		D.Jones, M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer,Gynaecological Clinic.		Sybil M.Morgan,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,

Sanitary Staff.

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Deputy " "	...	T.F.Halliday,
Inspector	...	D.M.Evans,
Rat Searcher	...	E.H.Prosser.

Health Visitors.

Miss E.C.Thomas, Miss S.E.Greene, Miss A.C.Reid, Miss E.Hankin,Miss H.Parr

---

Matron, Accident & Surgical Hospital	...	Miss E.Bridges,
" Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	Miss E.A.Meredith.

Chief Clerk - W.T.Wathan, - Clerks W.F.Vinnicombe, ¥.W.F.Lucas,
¥ B.Prosser, W.Paulding,¥W.H.Sleight, F.Waite,L.Burton,
Miss P.B,Rowland.

¥ On Military Service.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you, my Annual Report for the year 1939. This report is different to my previous reports, owing to the necessity of strict economy in the use of paper. It concerns the pure Public Health work of the town and does not include the School Medical Officer's report or the work of the Port Health Authority. The work of these branches of the Health Department have been already published and circulated separately.

This report is based on the Ministry's Circular 1961 (Wales) as modified by Circular 2067.

The main features may be summarised under the following headings : -

Vital Statistics. - These figures are based on information supplied by the Registrar General. The Birth rate for 1939 was 18.2 per 1,000 population. This is a marked increase over that for 1938 and considerably higher than the spurt which started in 1935. The Death rate 13.16 remains almost stationary. Over one half the number of deaths occurred in people over sixty-five years of age, viz., 52% of all deaths. The infant mortality rate 37 per 1,000 live births although somewhat higher than in the previous year is considerably below the national rate for England and Wales, this figure being 50. The number of still-births, viz., 42 has increased, also the neo-natal deaths account for nearly half of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age. The majority of the neo-natal deaths having occurred during the first week after birth.

A study of the causes of still-birth and neo-natal deaths does not altogether answer the question "Why did the baby die?". When analysed together, prematurity, birth injury and foetal abnormalities are indicated as the major causes of death. Exposure to an unfavourable environment accounted for only a small percentage of the cases under review. It is necessary therefore, that further study of this subject must be made before an adequate reply can be given to the above question.

During the year the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was removed to Red Cross House, Newlands Street, owing to the fact that the ground floor of the Health Department was converted into a First Aid Post on the outbreak of war. Also the Ante-Natal and Gynaecological Clinics were transferred from temporary premises at the Buttrills to Newlands Street. This removal caused a certain amount of dislocation and inconvenience for a short while but no curtailment of these services ensued.

Infectious Diseases. - The amount of infectious disease was considerably less than that of the previous year owing to a marked diminution of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. The number of cases of these diseases being less than half the number for the year 1938. At the Infectious Diseases Hospital there is still need of a cubicle block for the segregation of special cases. Marked progress was made during the early part of the year with immunisation against Diphtheria. This probably accounted for the lower incidence of Diphtheria during the Autumn of 1939. There was an almost complete absence of notifiable diseases connected with war. For example only two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified and even this disease has lost its terror since the introduction of the 'sulphonamide' compounds. This is a good omen and can be largely accounted for by increased resistance of the population the result of proper feeding, hygiene, and sanitation.

Civil Defence (Air Raid Precautions). - During the year, in spite of the increasing pressure of work and the many problems in the public health department, additional responsibilities were added in the organisation of the Casualty Services. This is carried out for the Scheme-Making Authority in co-operation with the local authority. The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for First Aid Services, Mortuary Services and advice as to protection of food from contamination. These duties had already to some extent disturbed the ordinary work in 1938. During 1939 this became greatly accentuated. I cannot speak too highly of the splendid efforts made by members of the staff of the department in this exceedingly difficult task. In this connection I should

specially like to thank my Deputy, Dr. W. Evan Thomas.

During the year, three members of the clerical staff joined H.M.Forces, and as a result temporary appointments were made.

Finally, in September, an event of great importance to the town was the granting of the Charter of Incorporation.

In conclusion, I should like to offer my thanks to the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Members of the Committees for their kindly consideration at all times.

Your obedient servant,

E.I.Davies,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Woodlands Road,
Barry.

October, 1940.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA. - 4,265.6 acres.

POPULATION - For the statistical purposes of this Report the Registrar General's mid year, 1939, estimate is (a) 36,240 for birth rate, and (b) 36,840 for death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1939) according to Rate Books, 9,097.

RATEABLE VALUE. - £214,250, Sum represented by one penny rate £862/12/6d

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	(Legitimate ...	638	272	366	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 18.2
	(Illegitimate	22	11	11	
Stillbirths		42	26	16	Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) births 59.5
Deaths		485	267	218	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population... ... 13.16

Deaths from pregnancy and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth (from Sepsis 1.4
(from other causes... ... 2.83

Death rate of Infants under one year of age : -

All infants per 1,000 live births 37.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ... 35.18
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... 90.9

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ... -
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 2

BIRTHS. - According to the Registrar General the births in Barry during 1939 numbered 660 (283 males and 377 females), this being 109 more than last year. The birth rate was 18.2 compared with 15.38 in 1938.

The illegitimate births registered during 1939 numbered 22 (11 males and 11 females)

DEATHS. - The number of deaths for the year was 485, of this total 267 were males, and 218 females. The death rate from all causes was 13.16 per 1,000 population, compared with 12.95 for the previous year.

The deaths for all ages for the year were as follows : -

Under one year	25
One and under two years	4
Two and under five years	9
Five and under fifteen years	7
Fifteen and under twenty-five years	23
Twenty-five and under forty-five years... ...	49
Forty-five and under sixty-five years	116
Sixty-five years and upwards	252
Total	485

VITAL STATISTICS. - Table 1 shows the vital statistics of the district during the years 1935 - 1939.

Table 1.

	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births. Nett		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not Registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. Under 1 year.		At all ages.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.			No.	Rate per 1,000 net Births.	No.	Rate.
1939.	(a) 36,240 (b) 36,840	660	18.2	442	12.0	77	120	25	37·6	485	13.16
1938.	35,810	534	15.38	420	11.7	75	119	17	31	464	12.95
1937.	35,950	495	13.76	374	10.4	95	106	29	59	480	13.35
1936.	36,680	560	15.26	307	8.36	41	117	26	46	424	11.55
1935.	37,410	606	16.19	354	9.46	13	110	31	51	451	12.05

CAUSES OF DEATH. - Table 11 shows the classification of the causes of death as recorded by the Registrar General.

Table 11.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Rate per
All Causes.	267	218	1,000 por
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers...	-	-	-
2. Measles	2	-	0.054
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	4	3	0.190
6. Influenza	3	1	0.180
7. Encephalitis Lethargica,.	-	-	-
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	-	0.027
9. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System. ...	16	14	0.814
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	0.108
11. Syphilis	1	-	0.027
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	-	0.027
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	34	30	1.818
14. Diabetes	2	4	0.163
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage	11	11	0.597
16. Heart Disease	67	58	3.393
17. Aneurysm	5	1	0.163
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	22	14	0.977
19. Bronchitis	5	4	0.244
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	7	12	0.515
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	6	4	0.271
22. Peptic Ulcer	2	-	0.054
23. Diarrhoea, &c., (Under 2 years)..	2	-	0.054
24. Appendicitis	-	4	0.108
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	-	0.054
26. Other Diseases of Liver &c., ...	1	3	0.108
27. Other Digestive Diseases.	2	4	0.163
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	7	3	0.271
29. Puerperal Sepsis	-	1	0.027
30. Other Puerperal Causes...	-	2	0.054
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c..	9	4	0.352
32. Senility	6	11	0.461
33. Suicide	5	4	0.244
34. Other Violence	17	3	0.542
35. Other Defined Diseases...	25	21	1.248
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-	-
Special Causes (included above): -			
Small Pox	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Polio-encephalitis.	-	-	-
Deaths of Infants under one year. Total ...	14	11	
Legitimate.	13	1	
Illegitimate	1	1	
Live Births ... ... Total ...	283	377	18.2
Legitimate	272	366	
Illegitimate	11	11	
Stillbirths ... ... Total ...	26	16	1.158
Legitimate.	25	15	
Illegitimate	1	1	
Population ... ... (a) 36,240, (b) 36,840.			

The number of deaths in each ward are shown as follows : -

Cadoxton	80
Castleland	62
Court	61
Dock	57
High Street...	59
Holton	91
Park	75
Total	485

Of the 485 deaths, 433 were certified by registered medical practitioners and the District Coroner certified 52 deaths.

The variation in the mortality from selected causes at all ages during the year can be conveniently followed in Table 11.

CANCER AND OTHER MALIGNANT DISEASES. - The Cancer death-rate for 1939 was 18.18 per 10,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 19.5 per 10,000 in 1939.

The system affected by the disease is shown in the following table:-

Males.		Females.	
Digestive System	24	Digestive System	17
Respiratory "	4	Respiratory "	1
Genito Urinary	3	Genito Urinary	5
Osseous System	3	Osseous System	2
		Breast Cancer	5
Total... ...	34	Total.. ...	30

It will be seen that contrary to rule, more cases occurred in males than females, but in both sexes the majority of cases occurred in the digestive system. In the case of females, cancer of the breast and generative organs accounted for one-third of the total number. In the male cases , one-third occurred as cancer of the stomach, and even in the female cases, one-fifth were localised in this organ. It appears to point out that the dietary habits of civilisation increases the incidence of cancer. Therefore, a simple balanced ration of natural foods should be urged.

HEART DISEASE. - Deaths from this disease shows a decrease, the death-rate in 1939 was 33.93 per 10,000 of population as against 37.69 per 10,000 for 1938.

BRONCHITIS. - The death-rate for 1939 was 2.44 per 10,000 of the population as compared with 3.07 for 1938.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF. - A complete list of the Public Health Officers can be found in the front portion of this Report.

NURSING IN THE HOME. - There is no private Nursing Home in the district for Maternity cases.

General Nursing is carried out by the Barry District Nursing Association who visit any patient on being communicated with by the doctor in attendance on the case.

LABORATORY SERVICE. - The following table shows the results of examinations of suspected specimens sent to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory during the year.

Table 111.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1939.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric. Fever.	Small Pox	Measles.	Scarlet. Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
England and Wales.	15.0	0.59	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.21	4.6	50
126 Great Towns including London.	14.8	0.59	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.03	0.05	0.19	6.3	53
148 Smaller Towns (adjusted Population 25,000 - 50,000)	15.6	0.57	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.02	0.04	0.20	3.0	40
London.	12.3	0.44	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.02	0.18	8.2	48
BARRY ...	18.2	1.15	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.19	0.108	0.05	37.6

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1939.

Specimens.	Number.	Results. Negative.	Positive.
Suspected Diphtheria ...	1,369	1,110	259
Suspected Enteric ...	9	6	3
Suspected Ringworm ...	4	4	-
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	41	33	8
Other Examinations ...	2	2	-
Totals ...	1,425	1,155	270

HOSPITALS.

(1) TUBERCULOSIS. - The Sully Hospital is maintained by the King Edward Vll National Memorial Association, and accommodation is provided for 300 patients - 150 men and 150 women. In addition, there are five Post-operative Recovery Beds and six beds for Sick Staff. Of the 300 beds, 250 are for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 50 for pulmonary cases who have articular lesions.

(2) MATERNITY. - No provision has been made locally for reception of maternity cases. The existing arrangements are working satisfactorily and during the year 39 cases were admitted to hospital for confinement either by reason of unsuitable home conditions or as complicated cases of pregnancy.

(3) CHILDREN. - There is no local children's hospital. A small children's ward for accident and surgical cases is provided at the Council's Accident and Surgical Hospital.

(4) FEVER. - Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Colcot Road, the number of beds available being 42.

The total number of cases treated being 249.

On account of the fact that there are no cubicle wards in this hospital, the Council have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Council to receive patients suffering from diseases of the enteric group, cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, erysipelas, and meningitis other than tuberculous.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1939.

Disease.	Remaining Dec.31 1938.	ADMISSIONS. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	Jun.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS. Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever.	3	10	3	5	4	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	-	38	-
" "Obs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria.	16	32	11	6	7	2	6	9	8	13	2	13	7	132	6
" Obs.	10	14	10	7	6	2	3	3	2	4	7	3	2	73	-
Broncho Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Totals	29	56	24	18	18	8	12	16	13	18	11	17	9	249	6

(5) SMALL POX. - The Small Pox Hospital of 12 beds situated off the Weycock Road has had no case for several years.

(6) ACCIDENT AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL. - This is a 31 bedded hospital situated in Wyndham Street, overlooking the Central Park. It is a modern and up-to-date Surgical Hospital. It deals with acute surgical cases of all types.

The present medical staff consists of - Medical Superintendent, Surgeon, Resident Surgical Officer, and House Surgeon. The Nursing Staff consists of Matron, seventeen nurses and a Masseuse.

The work performed at this Hospital is shown in the following table:-

In-Patients.

Patients remaining in Hospital 1.1.39.	28
Patients admitted up to 31.12.39	1,083
Total... .	1,111
Patients remaining in Hospital 31.12.39	35
Patients discharged, cured or relieved ...	1,045
Patients died ...	31
Total..	1,111
Total number of days spent in Hospital ...	10,367
Average number of days per patient spent in Hospital	9.3

Operations.

Major operations performed ...	788
Minor operations " ..	1,880
Total ...	2,668
Operations for Removal of Enlarged tonsils & Adenoids.	132

Anaesthetics.

General Anaesthetics	...	659
Local "	...	172
Spinal "	...	306
Nitrous Oxide "	...	182
Evipan	...	56
Total	...	1,375

Total number of attendances in Out-Patient Dept., 19,769.

The waiting list continues, and approximates : -

16 Men, 32 Women, 12 Children, making a total of 60.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. - The Council are in possession of two modern ambulances, one for the removal of accident and surgical cases, and the other for the removal of infectious diseases to the various Isolation Hospitals for which the Council have made provision. Details of the journeys will be found in the undermentioned table:-

Name of Service.	Number of journeys within the Barry area.	Number of journeys outside the Barry area.	Totals.
Public Health Service	271	16	287
School Medical Service	94	3	97
Maternity & Child Welfare	54	63	117
Accident & Surgical Hospital	1,866	44	1,910
Infectious Diseases "	1,036	32	1,068
Small Pox Hospital	17	-	17
Port Health Authority	90	42	132
Miscellaneous	50	28	78
Totals ...	3,478	228	3,706

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) INFANT MORTALITY. - There were 664 births during the year, and 25 deaths of children under one year, resulting in an infant mortality rate of 37.6 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 31 for 1938.

Of the 25 deaths, 9 occurred during the first week of life, and 2 between the first and fourth weeks.

The following table shows the causes of death of children under one year of age : -

1939. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

	Under 1 week.	1 - 2 weeks.	2 - 3 weeks.	3 - 4 weeks.	Total number 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Caues. (Certified	9	-	1	1	11	3	8	1	2	25
(Uncertified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever.. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Convulsions	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
Gastro Enteritis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Heart Failure due to improper expansion of lungs	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhage from nose and stomach	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intussusception..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Marasmus	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Premature Birth..	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Respiratory Failure... ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Spinal Bifida	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	9	-	1	1	11	3	8	1	2	25

Nett Births (Total 664 (Legitimate 642 (Illegitimate 22

Nett Deaths under one year of age (Total 25 (Legitimate 23 (Illegitimate 2

Stillbirths. (Total ... 42 (Legitimate 40 (Illegitimate 2

(b) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. - During the year 568 live births (272 males and 296 females) and 42 stillbirths (26 males and 16 females) were notified under the provisions of the Notification of Birth Acts.

The midwives notified 494 live births and 38 stillbirths, whilst parents and doctors notified 74 live births and 4 stillbirths.

(c) MATERNAL MORTALITY. - There were three maternal deaths during the year, one from puerperal sepsis and two from other puerperal causes. The maternal death rate equals 4.24 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The respective figures for puerperal sepsis and other puerperal causes are, puerperal sepsis 1.4 and other puerperal causes 2.8 as compared with 0.0 and 1.74 for 1938.

(d) HEALTH VISITING. - Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year : -

To Expectant Mother..... (1) First Visits... 211, Total Visits.. 316
To Infants under one year. (2) " " ... 541, " " ..2,904
To Children, one to five.. " " ..2,931

INFANT FEEDING. - The following table shows the method of feeding of children under one year of age : -

Nature of Food.	New Births.	Two Months.	Four Months.	Seven Months.	Nine Months.	Twelve Months.	Total
Breast Only.	463	282	213	143	14	2	1,117
Breast & Cows Milk.	4	12	12	10	4	-	42
Breast & Other Foods.	20	34	40	78	95	4	271
Cow's Milk Only.	11	27	48	31	32	-	149
Dried Milk only.	31	93	123	130	107	2	486
Milk and Other Foods.	2	3	7	58	166	97	333
Condensed Milk and Patent Foods.	10	19	26	10	21	2	88
Other Foods.	-	-	-	1	31	386	418
Totals : -	541	470	469	461	470	493	2,904

Home Visiting of Children under School Age. - The following table shows the results of 2,931 visits to children under five years of age :-

Age.	Number Visited.	Number Defective.	Referred Own Doctor.	Referred to Clinic.
15 months.	365	54	16	38
18 months.	374	44	15	29
21 months.	370	41	11	30
2 Years.	369	38	16	22
2½ Years.	386	45	12	33
3 Years.	372	43	18	25
3½ Years.	307	31	7	24
4 Years.	234	24	10	14
4½ Years.	131	13	7	6
5 Years.	23	1	-	1
Total	2,931	334	112	222

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Ante-Natal Clinic was transferred during the year from the temporary premises on the Buttrills Estate to the Red Cross House, Newlands Street. This Clinic is held once weekly, and the personnel consists of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and two Health Visitors.

The attendances at the Clinic for 1939 being : -

Number of Expectant Mothers ...	203
Total number of attendances ...	687
Number of sessions	49

(e) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. - Three half days a week have been set apart for the work of this branch of the Public Health Service.

During 1939, the following attendances were made at the Centres:-

	Barry Dock.	Barry Island.	Total.
Expectant Mothers ...	296	35	331
Babies (under one year..	3,367	497	3,864
Children (under School age)	980	392	1,372
Totals : -	4,643	924	5,567

GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINIC. - This Clinic functions for the dual purpose of giving advice to mothers suffering from complaints peculiar to women, and advice on contraception where pregnancy would be detrimental to the Health of the mother.

During the year the Clinic was opened on 25 sessions, and 206 attendances were made, making an average of 8.2 patients per session. 47 new cases were seen and the remainder re-visits.

HOME HELPS. - One case was provided with the services of a Home Help.

DRIED MILK. - During the year, 285 cases were supplied with 6,449 lbs of dried milk and 40¼ gallons of Pasteurised milk at the cost of the Committee. There has been a decrease of 504 lbs in the amount of dried milk issued at the cost of the Committee, as compared with 1938.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT. - The following cases of children under school age received operative treatment.

Adenoids and enlarged tonsils ...	8
Dental Caries	70
Total.. ...	78

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. - During 1939, two notifications of this disease were received and investigated by the Health Visitors. The cases recovered, and no permanent injury to the eyes were noted.

DENTAL TREATMENT. - Cases are referred by the Medical Officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and also the Medical Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic to the Dental Surgeon for treatment.

During the year, 98 expectant and nursing mothers, and 70 children under school age received dental treatment at the Clinic.

The following table shows the work done during the year 1939.

	No. of attendances.	Extractions.		Fillings.		Dressings.	Anaesthesia.	Dentures.		
		Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.			Partial	Complete	Reprs.
Mothers.	216	283	-	9	-	6	90	3	6	2
Children.	85	-	70	-	13	15	43	-	-	-
Total	301	283	70	9	13	21	133	3	6	2

ORTHOPDAEDICS. - Cases of physically defective children under school age are referred from the Centres to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for treatment. The expenses incurred in necessitous cases are paid out of the funds of the Neale Trust.

During the year 25 cases received remedial treatment at the Hospital.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION. - The Barry Borough Council is the Registration and Supervising Authority under Part 1 of the Children Act, 1908. The Medical Officer of Health and the Health Visitors are the appointed Infant Protection Visitors. There are six adopted children on the Register, and they are visited at regular intervals by the health visitors.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) Notifiable Diseases. - ~~271~~ 269 cases of notifiable diseases were notified during the year as compared with 544 for the previous year. Of these 163 were removed to Hospital and the remainder treated at home. A complete tabulated statement of all notifiable disease that occurred during the year is attached.

SCARLET FEVER. - During the year the prevalence of this disease greatly decreased. 45 cases notified, and of these 35 were removed to hospital. One other case was admitted, but proved to be a rash of an urticarial nature.

DIPHTHERIA. - The prevalence of this disease decreased considerably during the year, there being 118 cases notified. Of these 116 were admitted to hospital. In addition 63 other cases were admitted to hospital and treated for various non-diphtheritic conditions such as tonsillitis, quinsy, vincent's angina and septic conditions of nose and throat.

There were seven deaths amongst the cases of diphtheria, six at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and one at home.

The case 'fatality' rate for this disease was 5.9 per cent, the 'attack' rate being 3.2 per 1,000 population.

IMMUNISATION. - During 1938, a scheme of voluntary active immunisation against diphtheria was introduced and continued during 1939. The parents of all children in the district have been circulated on this question, and it is pleasing to note that since the inception of the scheme the following children have been dealt with : -

Number of children who have received one injection of T.A.F., but have not yet completed course	152
Number of children who have received two injections of T.A.F., but have not yet completed course	241
Number of children who have received three injections of T.A.F., and completed course	2,267

ENTERIC FEVER. - (including Para-typhoid) - One case of this group of disease was notified during the year. The case was admitted to hospital and made an uninterrupted recovery. On investigation as to source of infection it was discovered that a maid working in the house had an unrecognised attack of typhoid fever during the last war. She was isolated in hospital and after a period of several weeks, gave three negative results on the examination of the stools. No further 'carrier' conditions were discovered amongst the remaining members of the household. As a further precaution, the maid was advised in regard to personal hygiene and its relationship to handling food.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. - During the year 11 cases were notified as compared with eight for 1938. Of the 11 cases, 8 were admitted to hospital and the remainder treated at home.

PNEUMONIA. - Thirty-five cases of Pneumonia (all forms) were notified during the year, compared with forty-eight for 1938. The death-rate was 0.515 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.36 for 1938.

ERYSIPELAS. - This disease showed a decrease during the year, 7 cases were notified as against 16 during the preceding year. The death-rate was 0.0 per 10,000 population as compared with 0.0 for 1938.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. - This disease has already been referred to under the section of the report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare work.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS. - No case was notified during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. - Two cases of this disease were notified during 1939, and admitted to hospital. The death-rate was 0.027 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH. - Measles and Whooping Cough were made notifiable generally on November 1st, 1939. Hospital provision was not provided for. This Order was brought into being to give some indication of the geographical distribution of these diseases in war time.

Only a very small number of cases were brought to my notice during the year. Two deaths occurred from Measles during 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS. - Pulmonary: thirty-six cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with forty-six for 1938.

Other Forms: Ten cases of other forms of tuberculosis were notified during 1939 as compared with twenty-one for 1938.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.814 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.949 for 1938.

The death-rate from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.108 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.195 for 1938.

The following table shows the classification of new cases and deaths during 1939 according to age groups and sex.

Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
5 - 10.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15.	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20.	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
20 - 25.	3	5	-	1	1	4	-	-
25 - 35.	6	5	-	1	5	5	-	-
35 - 45.	3	3	-	-	4	3	1	-
45 - 65.	3	2	1	1	5	-	-	-
65 & Upwards.	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Total	17	19	6	4	16	14	2	2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. - It was not necessary to take action under these Regulations, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. - No action was taken under this section, which empowers the Council to apply for an order for the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

(b) Non-Notifiable Diseases. - Influenza. - This disease is not compulsorily notifiable, apart from influenzal pneumonia. Influenza was registered as the cause of 4 deaths in 1939, as compared with 6 in 1938.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Dr.B.A.Thomas, Medical Officer of the Glamorgan County Council, Branch Clinic, Barry, has kindly compiled the following report and statistics in connection with the treatment of venereal diseases at Barry during the year 1939.

The increase in the number of new cases during 1939 was due to the large number of seamen seen during the year. The short average duration of their stay in port, however, accounted for the further drop in total attendances.

The outstanding feature of the year's treatment was the continued success of chemotherapy in gonorrhoea and Sulphapyridine may be regarded as the specific in gonorrhoea. The only drawbacks to its use are, firstly - the ease with which it may be purchased, with resultant under dosage and ultimate resistance of the disease to it, and, secondly, failure to attend after its immediate beneficial results.

The totals for non-venereal patients; patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment; and patients discharged cured did not differ materially from the totals for 1938, and may be considered as satisfactory.

A fair number of cases of venereal infection reached this Clinic from the Barry Ante-Natal Clinic, and the importance of the protection afforded in these cases to the unborn children as well as to the mothers cannot be overestimated.

The following cases continued to receive treatment from 1938 :-

Disease	Males.	Females.
Syphilis	13	11
Gonorrhoea	22	13

Analysis of new patients admitted during the year is shown in the following table.

Disease.	Maternity and Child Welfare		School Medical Service.		Public Health Service.		Total.	
	1 - 5 years		5 - 14 years		14 & over.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.
Congenital Syphilis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	71	3	71	3
Gonorrhoea	-	-	-	-	75	12	75	12
Soft Chancre.. ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Non-Venereal.. ...	-	-	-	-	30	9	30	9
Total	-	-	-	-	178	24	178	24

The undermentioned table shows the attendance of patients at the Clinic during 1939 : -

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Totals
Syphilis	595	191	786
Gonorrhoea	766	180	946
Soft Chancre.. ...	4	-	4
Non-Venereal.. ...	51	19	70
Totals	1,416	390	1,806

MEAT INSPECTION. - During the year negotiations were carried out with the Ministry of Food to take over the control of the Abattoir. This has meant a large increase of animals slaughtered involving extra duties of meat inspection. Animals intended for food are now being brought to the abattoir for slaughter from several western as well as Welsh counties. The main diseasesdiscovered were parasitic in origin. This necessitates in all animals, especially cattle, sheep and to a lesser degree pigs, condemnation of the livers and in some cases lungs. On occasions it was found necessary to condemn 75% of Bovine livers as unfit for food. The cattle from certain districts were more seriously affected than others. These facts should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries so that suitable prophylactic and curative measures can be carried out and so reduce this serious loss of food.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year was Beasts 1,009, Sheep 7,904, Calves 276, and Pigs 4,413, making a total of 13,602.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases.	Number of cases Notified.													Cases removed to Hospital	No. of cases Notified in each Ward.							Deaths.											
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 Years & Upwards.		Cadoxton Ward.	Castleland Ward.	Court Ward.	Holton Ward.	High Street Ward.	Park Ward.	Dock Ward.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 years & Upwards
Smallpox ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	45	-	1	1	2	3	14	8	9	5	2	-	-	35	4	8	6	6	10	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	118	-	-	3	6	13	43	30	12	10	1	-	-	116	43	14	24	18	6	3	10	7	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	35	-	-	2	4	-	4	-	2	3	5	11	4	-	6	4	2	9	4	4	6	19	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	18	6	5	2	-	5	6	2	6	7	7	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	7	7	1
Other Forms T.B.	10	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	-	-	8	3	3	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	269	3	1	7	12	17	64	43	29	45	19	20	9	163	63	39	41	44	30	24	29	63	7	-	4	-	2	4	1	3	14	8	10	10

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER. - Barry has an excellent supply of water from the Taff Fechan Water Supply Board. The chemical analyses of the water are satisfactory, whilst the bacteriological results indicate a water of good bacterial quality.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. - There are no streams of any size in the area.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. - There are two main sea outfall systems of sewerage disposal in the area, one situated at Cold Knap in the western end, and the other at Bendrick Rocks in the eastern end of the town. The sewers discharge below low water mark.

Two small septic tank installations operate in the west end of the district, but those will be done away with when an additional sewer is constructed in the Porthkerry Park area.

With the exception of a few farmsteads and outlying houses all other premises are connected to the public sewer.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1939.

REGISTERED PREMISES -	No. on Register	No. of Inspections.	No. of Premises where Nuisances or Defects discovered	No. of Notices Served.	No. of Re-visits.
Common Lodging Houses.	2	12	-	-	-
Seamen's Lodging Houses.	59	601	2	2	4
Cowsheds.	18	89	22	22	40
Dairies & Milkshops	135	562	16	16	30
Bakehouses.	30	130	14	14	29
Factories.	116	348	50	50	102
Total.	360	1742	104	104	205
OTHER PREMISES -					
House Inspection.		1987	714	720	2398
Testing of Drains.		209	(included	above)	209
Schools & Public Buildings.		22	-	-	-
Tent & Vans.		16	2	2	6
Lanes & Dumps.		220	1	-	147
Total.		2454	717	722	2760
INSPECTION OF MEAT, FOODS, &c. -					
Butchers' premises.		160	4	4	6
Grocers' & Provision shops.		240	6	6	18
Fish & Fruit premises		260	50	50	72
Fish Friers' premises		180	20	20	69
Premises where Ice-cream is manufactured and sold.		196	22	22	51
Total.		1036	102	102	216
GRAND TOTAL.	360	5232	923	928	3181

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS. - Particulars of inspection, and action taken in respect of premises controlled by Byelaws and Regulations are detailed in the summary of sanitary work carried out during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES. - There are only two common lodging houses in the district registered to accommodate 60 persons. These houses have been frequently inspected and the Byelaws found to be generally well observed.

The accommodation is more than sufficient to meet the requirements.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES. - There are 59 seamen's lodging houses in the district registered to accommodate 302 seamen. The houses are well kept and regulated, and are subject to constant supervision.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS. - There are only a few tents, vans and sheds in the district, and little difficulty is experienced with them.

FACTORIES. - The factories and workshops in the district have been systematically inspected and the details are set out in table below :

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power.	147	16	-
FACTORIES without mechanical power.	290	31	-
X. OTHER PREMISES under the act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	61	10	-
TOTAL.	489	57	-
X. Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. inspector	Causing Prose-cutions
Want of cleanliness. (S.1)	41.	41.	-	-
Overcrowding. (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1.	1.	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(insufficient.	-	-	-	-
(unsuitable or defective.	15.	15.	-	-
(not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-
Other offences.	-	-	-	-
Total.	57.	57.	-	-

HOUSING. -

(a) CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS. - Barry is a comparatively new town and consequently no areas have been scheduled for "Clearance" or "Improvement".

(b) DEMOLITIONS. - The few houses that were unfit for human habitation have already been demolished.

HOUSING REPAIRS. - The reconditioning of houses is being proceeded with and generally speaking the results obtained can be regarded as satisfactory.

DRAINS. - During the year 209 drains were tested and where defects were discovered the necessary notices were served. The provisions of the Barry Urban District Council Act, 1913, provide for inspection where repairs are being effected and this ensures satisfactory work being done.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. - The bi-weekly removal of house refuse and the daily removal of trade refuse is carried out by means of mechanical transport. The whole of the refuse is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor and burnt.

BED BUG. - Seventeen complaints have been received during the year as to bed bug infestation and these have been dealt with by the use of insecticides.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY. - During the year fifty-five samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. Of this number, forty nine were reported satisfactory and six unsatisfactory. Of the latter, five referred to milk produced outside the area and one inside. Steps were taken to deal with all cases reported unsatisfactory.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936. - Two retailers are licensed for the distribution of Tuberculin Tested milk, one for Pasteurised milk and four for Accredited milk.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES. - There are 18 producers and 139 retailers in the area. Regular visits are made by the sanitary inspectors to all cowsheds and dairies within the district, and action taken where necessary. Under the Agriculture Act, Part IV (Disease of Animals), 1937, the transfer of functions of Veterinary Inspections of local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries took effect as from April 1st., 1938.

MILK MARKETING BOARD, MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME. - There are two firms in the town supplying pasteurised milk. The milk is pasteurised by the "Holder Process", both firms having installed "Desco" Pasteurising Plants.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938. (ICECREAM). - 41 premises are registered for the sale and manufacture of icecream and this is a considerable decrease in the number of premises from which icecream was previously sold. Registration and the enforcement of satisfactory premises and conditions have been responsible for this.

BUTCHERS' PREMISES. - The meat inspection in the Butchers' shops is carried out by your sanitary inspectors and during the year 1006 lbs. of meat were destroyed. The general standard of the meat retailed in the area is good and the traders' premises are well kept. Practically the whole of the shops are now provided with modern refrigerating plants.

FOOD STORES. - The food stores have been regularly inspected, and 1919 lbs. of various foods found unfit for human consumption.

SHOPS AND OFFICES. - (a) During the year visits have been paid to shops with a view to enforcing adequate ventilation and suitable temperature. In four cases, occupiers of shops were called upon to provide separate conveniences for male and female workers, and these requirements were complied with.

(b) Shops Act.- Day and night visits were made with a view to enforcing the above as to hours of closing and holidays for assistants, and generally speaking a genuine attempt was made to comply with the provisions laid down.

SMOKE ABATEMENT. - It was not found necessary during the year to implement any of the enactments for dealing with nuisances arising from emission of smoke.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1939.

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :-

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2162.
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	4678.
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations,1925.	428.
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	1239.
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	Nil.
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	606.

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	580.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	32.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By owners.	30.
(b) By local authority in default of owners.	--

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	12.
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By owners.	10.
(b) By local authority in default of owners.	--